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CHINA



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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Exit The Controls

REMOVAL of the last official controls on the retail prices of imported foodstuffs and other commodities is a welcome confirmation of the claim which has long been made by dealers that the Colony is now blessed with a sufficient abundance of daily necessities to meet all demands by local consumers. Price controls imposed since the re-occupation of Hongkong have served a valuable purpose. They were wisely applied, and with sufficient elasticity to meet changing conditions. Their removal, however, occasions no feelings of regret. They were never intended to be more than expedient, and so long as it can be shown they are superfluous, their non-existence will cause no heartaches. As a protection against exploitation of the general public when commodities were in short supply they were as necessary as they were effective. Yet the time can and does arrive when ceiling prices become a boomerang, inasmuch that they discourage fair competition when full supplies are available, and tend to keep retail prices up to the maximum. But while Hongkong at this moment is in the happy position of being able to satisfy the fundamental economic yardstick of supplies meeting demands without recourse to artificial aids or restrictions, the situation will need to be watched. Government retains its powers to impose price controls and the welfare of the community has to be kept in mind at all times. Any unreasonable increase in retail prices in the future would demand immediate official action through the restoration of controls. We believe, however, that the public can look forward to a gradual reduction in commodity prices, for the signs are dealers will have no difficulty in continuing to meet any demands which may be made for foodstuffs and other daily necessities.

Unconvincing

AT the meeting of the McCarthy Investigating Committee when the acrimonious exchanges occurred between the Senator and Mr Stassen over the former's deal with the Greek shipowners, it soon became clear that Senator McCarthy's developing purpose was to make Britain the villain shipping strategic materials to China. With Mr Stassen at this session was Mr Kenneth Hanson, the official in the Mutual Security Agency who deals with the enforcement of the Battle Act. Before the hearings, Mr Hanson had talked with the Committee's counsel and told them that the agreement with the Greek shipowners would eliminate 17 of the 40 ships under the British flag now trading with China. On the basis of this figure, Senator McCarthy tried to get him to admit that he said that the agreement would eliminate 35% of all trade with China. He would not, and Mr Stassen interposed that elimination of ships might have no effect. "The trade merely shifts," he said. The Senator produced figures to show that UK trade with China had risen from US\$8 million in 1951 to \$13 million in 1952, and he badgered Mr Hanson with the question: "Do you consider it your job to eliminate all shipping to China?" until he got at least a partial agreement—a statement that it was "the ultimate objective." But with all his hectoring and obvious anti-British bias, Senator McCarthy could not get over the fact that Britain is enforcing vigorously the embargo on strategic goods, leaving his arguments specious and unconvincing.

DULLES CREATES CONFUSION AND CONCERN

Policy Statements To Press Denied By White House

THE FUTURE OF KOREA, FORMOSA, INDO-CHINA

Washington, Apr. 12.

Concern and confusion have resulted from the revelation that the US Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, was the source of press reports of a proposed sweeping settlement of Far Eastern differences with the Communists.

The numerous widely published and in part identical reports in the leading newspapers of the United States referred to concepts being discussed in the State Department for a settlement of such problems as:

The Korean and Indo-China wars.

The future status of Formosa, and

The future status of rival Communist and Nationalist Chinese Governments.

The concern expressed in Congress and in the press derived from the fear that the proposals involved far-reaching concessions to the Chinese Communists and that they might amount to what one columnist had called "a Far Eastern Munich".

The confusion, derived from the fact that the White House issued a public denial of press reports actually based on a dinner discussion by Mr Dulles with some twenty responsible journalists.

The White House denied that one of the possibilities discussed by Mr Dulles, a United Nations trusteeship for an independent Formosa, had received any consideration by the Administration.

It also declared that the Administration never reached any conclusion regarding the desirability, feasibility or international justifiability of another proposal by Mr Dulles, that for acceptance of a partition of Korea.

In the absence of any clarifying comments from Mr Dulles, this has inevitably led to discussion in the Press on the

possibility of difference in perspective between the White House and the State Department, or at least of a serious lack of liaison between them.

None of the reports arising from the dinner discussion appeared to have covered all the points made by Mr Dulles. Each correspondent, obviously, selected points which he considered newsworthy.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

The following picture emerges from a detailed analysis of reports in nine of the newspapers or news agencies represented at Mr Dulles' conference.

1. Every one of them reported that there was discussion within the Eisenhower Administration of a proposal to accept as part of a Far Eastern political settlement a boundary for the Republic of Korea at the geographical "twilight" of that country.

2. Two of the most responsible newspapers reported that the Eisenhower Administration was not only considering such a division of Korea as part of a political settlement but was already either "willing" or "not unwilling" to accept it.

3. Four of the newspapers reported the Administration as either willing or as considering the possibility of a United States guarantee of such a new and defensible boundary between North and South Korea.

This was variously described as a concession to the South

Koreans or as a concession to the Communists.

4. Four of the newspapers reported that the Eisenhower Administration was either willing to accept or was considering the possibility of broadening the scope of the Far Eastern political conference which is already scheduled to take place 90 days after a Korean War truce.

The subjects which such a conference might discuss were variously given as Chinese Communist aid to Ho Chi-minh in the Indo-China war, a settlement of that war, the status of Formosa, the representation of China in the United Nations.

5. Two of the most responsible newspapers reported that consideration was being given to the possibility of a United Nations trusteeship for Formosa, aimed at producing ultimately an independent Republic of Formosa. A third newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, went further and reported "Could a Korean truce be reached and the future of China and Formosa then settled in a non-

existent vacuum, there seems little question that the Eisenhower Administration would accept a solution that would establish Formosa as an independent Republic under Chiang's control (and) leave the Communist regime at Peking in control of the mainland."

6. Two of the newspapers represented that if the Chinese leaders agreed to stop sending aid to the Communist forces under Ho Chi-minh in Indo-China the United States would be willing to join with France in a guarantee that Indo-China would be governed by native governments or leaders.

7. Five of the newspapers reported in very similar wording to the difficulties and criticisms which would arise as a result of the United States putting forward these proposals amongst Britain, France and other United States allies and amongst Republicans in Congress who have been strong supporters of the Chiang Kai-shek regime.—Reuter.

And This Is What Dulles Told Congressmen

Washington, Apr. 13.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, has told a Congressional Committee that unless Europe moved to create a single defence army, the United States "might have to revise its thinking on European defence."

In a world-wide review, Mr Dulles advocated an increase in United States aid to the French in Indo-China and strengthening of Nationalist forces on Formosa and more help in the Near and Middle East where he described the situation as "precarious and dangerously unfavourable to us."

Mr Dulles gave his views to a private session of the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee on March 10, but they were not made public until yesterday.

Mr Dulles said he realized the European Army question was

primarily a matter for Europeans, but it they did not decide to move in that direction "we might have to revise much of our thinking in relation to that area and its defensibility."

He said because of the war in Indo-China France was afraid she could not make a contribution to European defence which would match that of the Germans.

INDO-CHINA: Mr Dulles advocated an increase in United States aid to the French and Associated forces in Indo-China where the mili-

tary situation was not as favourable as had earlier been expected. He said the situation called for a somewhat larger expenditure to raise and equip more Vietnamese forces.

FORMOSA:

Mr Dulles contended it was important to strengthen Nationalist forces on Formosa as a threat to the Chinese mainland and to prevent diversion of Communist troops and equipment to the bank (Could on back page, col. 3)

Home For Consultations



Sir Alvary Gascoigne, British Ambassador in Moscow, alights from an airliner at Northolt, England. He had been called home for consultation with Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary. It was expected that they would discuss the possibility of better relations between the Soviet Government and the West. Sir Alvary has since returned to Moscow.—London Express.

Union Forces Withdraw From Perimeter Outposts In Indo-China

Hanoi, Apr. 12.

The withdrawal from outposts on the perimeter of Nasam was described here as a security measure and not as an abandonment of re-occupied territory.

This withdrawal was forced by the presence of strong rebel forces in the vicinity of Nasam, towards Sam Neua in Laos or even further south of Laos territory towards Xien Khouang.

The imminence of a rebel attack is indicated by reports reaching Nasam and Sam Neua. Although the main strength of the Franco-Vietnamese forces in the Nasam region has now been brought within the protection of the fortified position, combat patrols are constantly seeking contacts with rebels outside the perimeter.

Thus, while a Vietminh attack on Nasam is not yet certain, French Union offensives are in a state of alert and work on the fortifications is being pushed to completion. The French Air Force—re-suming operations today after five days of bad weather—is maintaining a virtual air bridge between Hanoi and the garrisons at Nasam and Xien Khouang, similar to that of November and December last year.

Since last year, the air strip at Nasam had been greatly improved and delivery of supplies and ammunition by air can now be achieved on a far greater scale than previously. The Vietminh forces now positioned near the vicinity of Nasam, are estimated at two divisions—the 312th and the 316th divisions.

A third rebel division has been reported on Colonial Route No. 7 leading from Vinh (in Vietnam—occupied territory) through Xien Khouang towards Luang Prabang.

Military quarters here interpreted this move as possibly indicating a threat to Xien Khouang but more probably a diversion intended to cover rebel operations in Thai and Northern Laos countries.—France Press.

INVASION DELAY

Hanoi, Apr. 12. Senior French officers believe a Vietminh invasion of the Indo-China State of Laos is being delayed by poisoning of the Communist supply lines by the French Air Force.

S. African Town Hit By Hurricane

East London, South Africa, April 12.

Hundreds of Europeans, Cape coloureds and Africans were hurt and houses and other property wrecked when a storm of hurricane force struck East London today.

More than 1,200 Africans were made homeless in the East Bank location. There was heavy damage in several European suburbs.

Trees were uprooted, cars damaged and metal lamp standards bent and garden walls blown down by the force of the gale.

Two hundred members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church were kneeling in prayer when the roof was blown off the church.

The Minister, the Rev. Ngumbuzi, was blown out of his pulpit and hurled 15 yards across the church.

A church mission building collapsed.

Trees were uprooted and blown across streets cutting overhead wires. Many areas were without electric power.

The windows of scores of houses were broken by driving hail.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Offensive Is Launched

Hanoi, Apr. 13.

The French High Command admitted today that some 40,000 Communist Vietminh troops had launched a full-scale offensive against the Indo-Chinese state of Laos that may become critical in the next 24 hours.

The two-pronged drive, which veteran observers said was one of the most ambitious Vietminh moves of the seven-year war and which had been rumoured for several days, appeared as a striking and puzzling exception to the worldwide Communist peace offensive.

The headquarters announcement said a massive attack was expected, probably within the next 24 hours, simultaneously on the Thai country border of Nasam, north of Laos, and the fortified Laos town of Sam Neua.

The statement indicated that the Communists already had penetrated in strength into Laos, —United Press.

Threat To Blow Up Hotel

Cannes, Apr. 13. An anonymous letter writer last night threatened to blow up the hotel where ex-King Farouk is spending his Riviera holiday here. The letter to the hotel management said: "We will blow up the hotel with a bomb unless you make Farouk leave." Police did not dismiss the possibility that the letter might be from a practical joker, but they were keeping special watch on the hotel.—Reuter.

Plane May Have Crashed Into Mountain

Fears For Life Of British Airmen

Klagenfurt, Austria

Apr. 12. British airman Tom Hayhow, missing since Friday on a flight to Belgrade, is believed to have crashed on the storm swept peak of Mount Petolinek, on the Austrian-Yugoslav frontier, reports reaching here said today.

A special Alpine squad of Austrian police brought back news from three farmers near the mountain that they heard a crash and splintering of trees there on Friday about 3 p.m. GMT. This was about three hours after Hayhow was last seen at Munich, where he refuelled for the second leg of his record attempt between London and Belgrade.

The farms are all close to the Wurten Pass between Austria and Yugoslavia, south of the ski resort of Villach, where a peasant earlier reported hearing a crash at 3 p.m. GMT.

Men of five nations on the ground and in the air have searched vainly for 48 hours for signs of Hayhow's plane, a 100-horse power Aglet in which he hoped to capture the light plane speed record. British, United States and Yugoslav aircraft combed the mountains and valleys in the area where Yugoslav, Austrian and Italy meet. Hundreds of Austrian, Italian and Yugoslav mountaineers were aided by thousands of local inhabitants in the ground search.—Reuter.

FIRE DAMAGES CIVIC CENTRE

Canberra, Apr. 12.

Fire swept Canberra's civic centre yesterday. Dr N. H. Fisher, chief geologist of the Bureau of Mineral Resources today said that about Australian £20,000 (£240,000) worth of research work was destroyed.—Reuter.

21 YEARS SUCCESS STORY

- 1932 HILLMAN BEATS RACE IN LONDON-TORONTO RACE
- 1933 HILLMAN TRUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1934 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1935 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1936 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
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- 1948 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1949 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1950 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1951 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1952 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY
- 1953 HILLMAN TRIUMPHS IN CAPE TOWN RALLY

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Coalition May Result From Japan Polling

Tokyo, Apr. 12.

With the main political parties split by personal rivalries, a coalition government is regarded as likely to be the outcome of the general election for a new Lower House of the Diet to be held in Japan next Sunday.

Since the two Socialist parties disagree on the important matters of foreign policy and control of the trades unions, the new government is likely to be composed of right-wing parties.

Leaders of the Liberal Party led by Mr Shigeru Yoshida, the outgoing Prime Minister, say that if he fails to obtain an absolute majority, Mr Yoshida would rather go into opposition than join a coalition.

Many political observers here think that Mr. Morioka Shigenobu, an ex-member of the Diet, who is now leader of the (Conservative) Progressive party, has a chance of becoming Japan's next Prime Minister.

But they are reluctant to forecast how he will be able to build a coalition in the country of quarrelsome politicians.

The great obstacle for the Diet's Lower House will be removed within a week—on April 24—by the results of the general election for half the members of the 245-strong Upper House.

The general election is taking place only six months after the last polling in October 1952, because of a rebellion in the majority Liberal Party against the Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida, caused by personal rivalries rather than by fundamental disagreement of policy.

Soon after a vote of no-confidence in March 1952 brought about the fall of the Yoshida Government, 57 Liberals left the party and founded a new Liberal Party under the leadership of Mr Ichiro Koyama. They are mainly called the Hayakawa or Splendid Liberals. The number are expected to increase before the elections, because Mr Yoshida is bent on expelling from his faction of the party anyone whose loyalty is suspect.

THE PLATFORMS
Briefly, these are the characteristics and platforms of the parties taking part in the coming elections:

1. Liberal Party, led by 73-year-old Ichiro Koyama, former Prime Minister, who is now leader of the party. A domestic policy based on free business and trade, and drawing its main votes from farmers and small business men. The Liberals want close co-operation with the United States, but particularly the United States. Their Government was slashed by taxes to cut down on public expenditure and to control the price of rice. They were reluctant to return to a coalition.

2. Splendid Liberals, led by 70-year-old Ichiro Koyama, former Prime Minister, who is now leader of the party. They have adopted a

policy of rearming Japan "for defence."

3. Progressives, led by 65-year-old Ichiro Koyama, former Prime Minister, who is now leader of the party. A democratic Conservative party, to rearm Japan without delay.

4. Right Wing Socialists led by Protestant Christian Jotaro Kawakami, 52, formerly a University professor. A democratic Socialist party linked with trades unions. Members want co-operation with the non-Communist nations, but oppose United States influence in Japan. They demand higher wages and better working conditions for artisans. The right-wing Socialists think that the third world war is a pipe dream.

RED CANDIDATES

5. Left Wing Socialists led by 50-year-old Moshuro Suzuki, former journalist who visited Russia in the 1920's but is opposed to Stalinism. More extreme Socialists but opposed to Communism. Pacifists, they demand absolute neutrality for Japan and want no United Nations forces based here. The left-wing Socialists want close co-operation with other nations such as India, to form a third force in world affairs.

6. Labour-Farmer Party led by Hiroo Kuroda, 53. Extreme left-wing not far removed from Communism.

7. Communists, led by a committee. These demand withdrawal of United States and United Nations forces from Japan and close co-operation with Soviet Russia and Communist China. They won no seats in the last election but are putting up more than 100 candidates in the field this time, probably for their propaganda value.

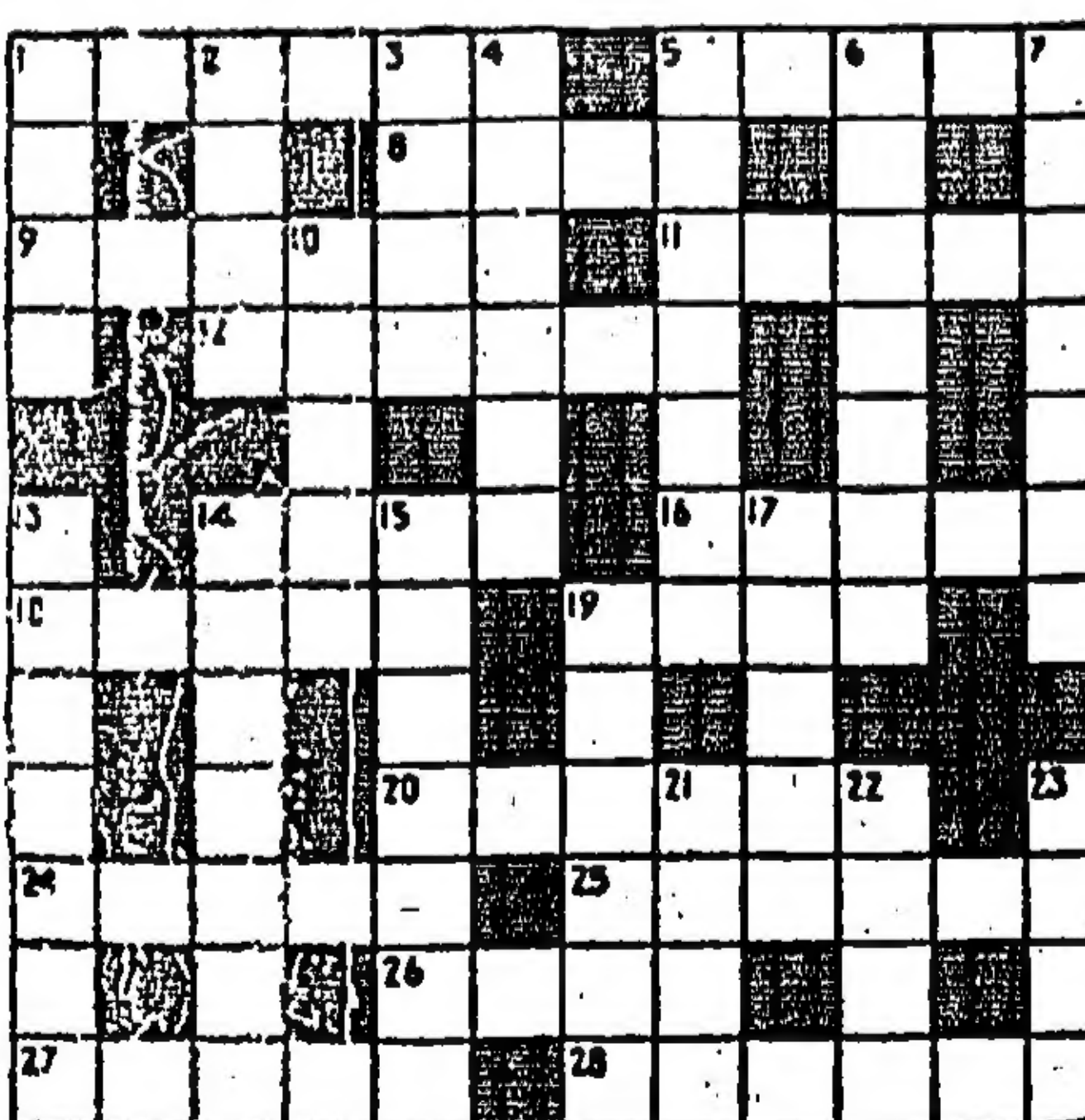
8. Independent Club. Independents who unite for various purposes, but who have no joint policy. Prominent member: Akira Kazami.

There are three parties in the Upper House, not at present represented in the Lower House. They are the Ryokufukai and the Dai-Ichi, both leagues of Independents, and the Democratic Club, a party close to the Progressives.

About 47,000,000 Japanese will be entitled to vote, a majority of them being women. Each voter can vote for only one candidate, though there may be four or five in one constituency.

—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
1. Hue (4).
 2. Acts as a model (3).
 3. Rise up (4).
 4. Colour (3).
 5. Open (4).
 6. Skins (4).
 7. Greedy (2).
 8. Summ (5).
 9. Bird (3).
 10. Fruit (4).
 11. Machine worker (10).
 12. Dialect (5).
 13. Building for display of exhibits (6).
 14. Depot (4).
 15. Angled (4).
 16. Tried (4).
- DOWN**
1. Cut (4).
 2. Bound (4).
 3. Press (4).
 4. Staggered (6).
 5. Bring into being (7).
 6. Slight (7).
 7. In specified place (7).
 8. Pluck (5).
 9. Wild (7).
 10. Mean (7).
 11. Establish (7).
 12. Hurries (5).
 13. Allow (6).
 14. Mixed (4).
 15. Regular payment (4).
 16. Among (4).

SAT. DAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Cheers, 4. Ed-died, 8. Fort, 10. Labor, 12. Middle, 14. College, 17. Arts, 19. Illness, 21. Province, 22. Less, 23. Elchens, 27. Corner, 28. Alone, 30. Defeat, 31. Petals, 32. Thyme. Down: 1. Comic, 2. Enrol, 3. Shame, 6. Road, 8. Inhere, 9. Dures, 10. Regiment, 11. Blinch, 13. Defeat, 15. Ogre, 16. Lesson, 18. Tear, 20. Pleads, 21. Record, 24. Every, 25. Sails, 26. Real.

Cinema Riot

Vienna, Apr. 12.
Fighting and shouting of "Heil Hitler" broke out during the private showing here today of an Italian film "Rome—The Open City".
The trouble began with the showing of a scene in which the Germans arrest and torture an Italian priest.—Reuter.

HERS NOT TO REASON WHY

Bonn, Apr. 12.
An English girl signing herself "Eve," from Sidcup, Kent, told West Germans to stop worrying about the reasons for kissing—but to get on with it.

"Personally I would not do without it for all the tea in China," she wrote in the newspaper Westdeutsche Neue Presse. "I don't care who we do it. I only care that we do. It's wonderful. It's marvellous."

The newspaper had asked readers why they liked to kiss.

"Eve," answering in English, said she presumed they were referring to "the kisses of Romeo and Juliet, and not the horrible little pecks that one is expected to bestow and receive on occasions when the class garter."

"Just as the scientists accept facts and formulae that have been proved hundreds of years ago, so I accept the fact that kissing has been tested and found good (in spite of bacteria)," she wrote.

"The fact that two-thirds of the world's population still live in ignorance of this delightful custom is greatly to be deplored and ought to be remedied as soon as possible"—Reuter.

Russian Comment On Adenauer

Moscow, Apr. 12.
The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, making the first Soviet comment on the American speech of Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, said today that Dr. Adenauer was "a far more welcome guest in Washington than his English and French predecessors."

Pravda said the Washington talks between President Eisenhower and Dr. Adenauer were "yet another step on the road to consolidate a split Germany."

The concrete terms of the communiqué issued after the talks contrasted with the vague terms of the communiqué following earlier Franco-American and Anglo-American talks in Washington, Pravda said.

"The core of the agreement is Dr. Adenauer's obligation to speed up the creation of the West German armed forces," the paper added.

The communiqué on Dr. Adenauer's talks in Washington "had not a single word devoted to the question of preparatory measures for the establishment of an all-German government and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany."

"And this is understandable. A Peace Treaty presumed unification of Germany, whereas the Washington talks represent yet another step on the road to consolidate a split Germany," Pravda declared.—Reuter.

Something New In Lighting

Los Angeles, Apr. 12.
A revolutionary type of illumination, which can be painted on to make an entire wall or ceiling light up, was described today by an engineer attending a regional conference of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

Theodore C. Sargent, Engineer of Sylvan Electric Products Corp., said the new type of light is being used on instrument panels of warplanes. He predicted the substance, being produced by his firm, will find many uses in medicine, advertising and decorative home lighting.

The substance (Phosphorescent) consists of tiny metallic crystals suspended in lacquer, activated by an electric current. Sargent said it had long been known that certain crystals would glow when electrified. But the problem was to make the glow of sufficient intensity to produce practical illumination.

Sargent said in an interview that this problem has been solved by reducing the size and increasing the number of crystals.—Associated Press.

Prisoners-Of-War Subjected To Relentless Pressure In North Korean Camps

Washington, Apr. 12.
The United States said today that the United Nations prisoners of war in Korea had been under "relentless pressure" to change their political sympathies and some of them appeared to have succumbed.

In a statement issued within eight days of the first exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, the Defense Department said captive soldiers could not be condemned for co-operating with the Communists, at least outwardly, "for the alternative may appear to be torture or death—or both."

Jewish Film Studio Technicians Removed

Vienna, Apr. 12.
A Czechoslovak publication arriving here said that a purge has been carried out in the Czech film industry.

The wording of an article appearing in the Czech publication "Literární Novinky" indicated that Jewish directors and technicians had been removed. The purge, according to the publication, began after the arrest of Jewish-born Rudolf Slansky, former chief of the Czech Communist Party, who was tried for treason and espionage and executed last year.

The article said:

"Most of those people who were appointed by the Slansky machinery to leading positions in the Czechoslovak film industry usurped the power of decision which should have been exercised only by certain State officials. They used to emphasise the ideological aspect of making films, which they themselves had only just learned, at the expense of artistic values thus causing chaos in the making of films and dissatisfaction among those concerned with it."

"When Slansky's sabotage activities were being gradually exposed by President Gottwald there were heated debates among Communist film workers during which the latter pointed out the errors of the previous era; the representatives of which were then removed from the management and from the Film Council, which is the advisory body of the Ministry of Information."

"At the beginning of last year many incapable film workers were dismissed," Literární Novinky added. "Mr Radok, a talented film director was deprived of his function because of his cosmopolitan and formalist ideas on making films, and other film workers either were given less important work to do or dismissed because they had been uneconomical or did not possess the ideological or artistic prerequisite necessary for creative film work."

The word "cosmopolitan," as used in Communist publications, usually refers to Jews.—United Press.

Big Crowd At Milan Trade Fair

Milan, Apr. 12.
An international crowd of 100,000 persons swarmed into "Fair of the Atomic Era" at the opening today to see the mechanical, manufactured and agricultural wonders of 46 nations.

The big fair, the 31st organised by Milan since 1893, was formally opened this morning by President Luigi Einaudi of Italy. Then the crowd moved in past two huge statue "Marians" erected at the gates.

Biggest attraction at the 1953 edition is a full working model of England's atomic pile at Harwell.

Eight hundred thousand other exhibits stretch along 50 kilometres of streets and alleys in the 300,000 square metre area. Among the vast opening day throngs were thousands of buyers from all corners of the world looking for new and improved products and equipment and comparing the prices of 11,000 exhibitors.

Eye-catchers beside the atomic pile were the newest television sets and plastics from the United States; Optical and electrical equipment from Germany, printing equipment and perfumes from France; Ceramics from Czechoslovakia, and farm equipment, toys and animals from many lands.

The fair will close its gates to the public on April 20, but remain open to buyers for two additional days. More than 4,000,000 persons are expected to visit it during its two-week run.—Associated Press.

Service At Windsor For Carol

Windsor, Apr. 12.
A brief memorial service for ex-King Carol of Rumania was held tonight in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle, the burial place of England's Kings and Queens.

The service was in recognition of Carol's membership in the Order of the Knights of the Garter whose chapel is St. George's.

Carol's Knight of the Garter banner was removed from his stall and carried in slow procession by Military Knights of Windsor to the altar where the service was read by the Dean of Windsor, Bishop Eric Hamilton.

Just a few days ago at the same altar, funeral services were held for Queen Mary whose body now lies in the Chapel beside that of her husband, King George V.

Ex-King Carol died in Portugal on April 4 at the age of 69. On the death of a Knight of the Garter, it is customary for his banner to be taken down and sent to the nearest relative.

There was no announcement whether Carol's banner will be sent to his widow, the former Magda Lupescu, or to his son, ex-King Michael.—Associated Press.

Training Flight Of Comet

Johannesburg, Apr. 12.
A Royal Canadian Air Force Comet jet on a routine training flight from London, touched down at Plumstead Airport today five minutes ahead of schedule.

Squadron Leader J. D. Dickson, in charge of the Canadian air crew, said the plane's flying time was 17 hours 35 min.

The RCAF Comet leaves for the return flight to London on Tuesday morning.—Reuter.

UN OFFICIAL ATTACKED

Jerusalem, Apr. 12.
The Israeli Press today unleashed a violent campaign against General Ben-Mor, the Riddler, Chief of Staff of the corps of United Nations observers in Palestine and chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, demanding his recall and accusing him of being "pro-Arab."

Some papers alleged that his "systematic refusal to call extraordinary meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission" to consider incidents all along the frontier of Israel he had encouraged these "violations" and compromised the observation of the armistice agreement.—France-Press.

Lady Cripps Home

London, Apr. 12.
Lady Cripps, widow of Sir Stafford Cripps, arrived back in London by air today from New Delhi after a three-month visit to India and Pakistan.—France-Press.

Star

—TO-DAY ONLY—
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Martin Lewis

SAVOR BEWARE
—羊福誘春—

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CAPITOL LIBERTY

THE HOME OF Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURES

8 SHOWS DAILY!

Part I 10.30 a.m. Part II 12.15 p.m.
.. 1 2.00 p.m. .. II 3.40 p.m.
.. 1 5.20 p.m. .. II 7.00 p.m.
.. 1 8.40 p.m. .. II 10.20 p.m.

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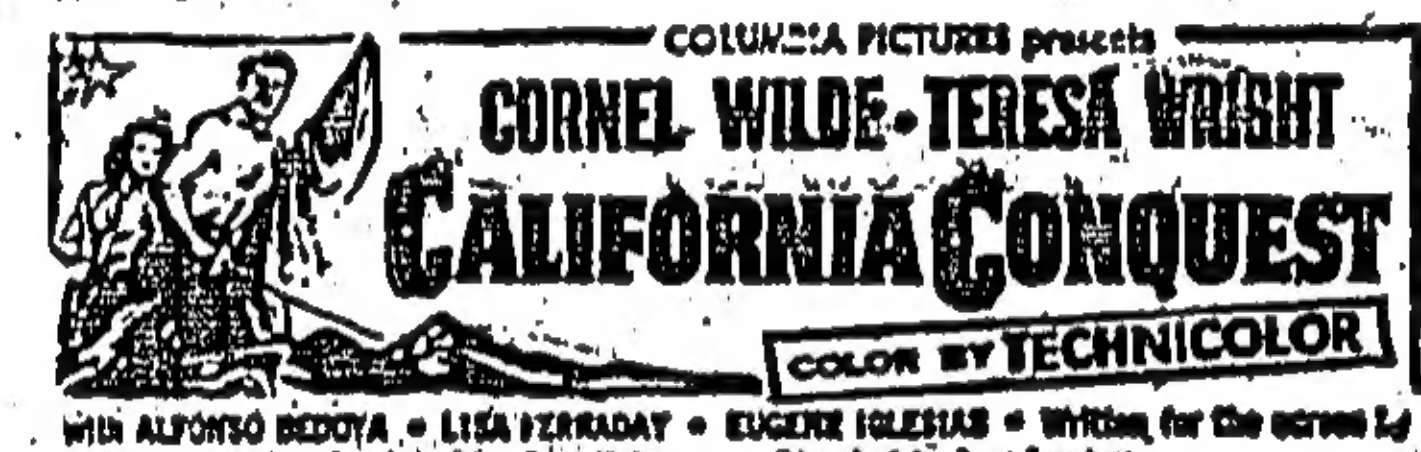
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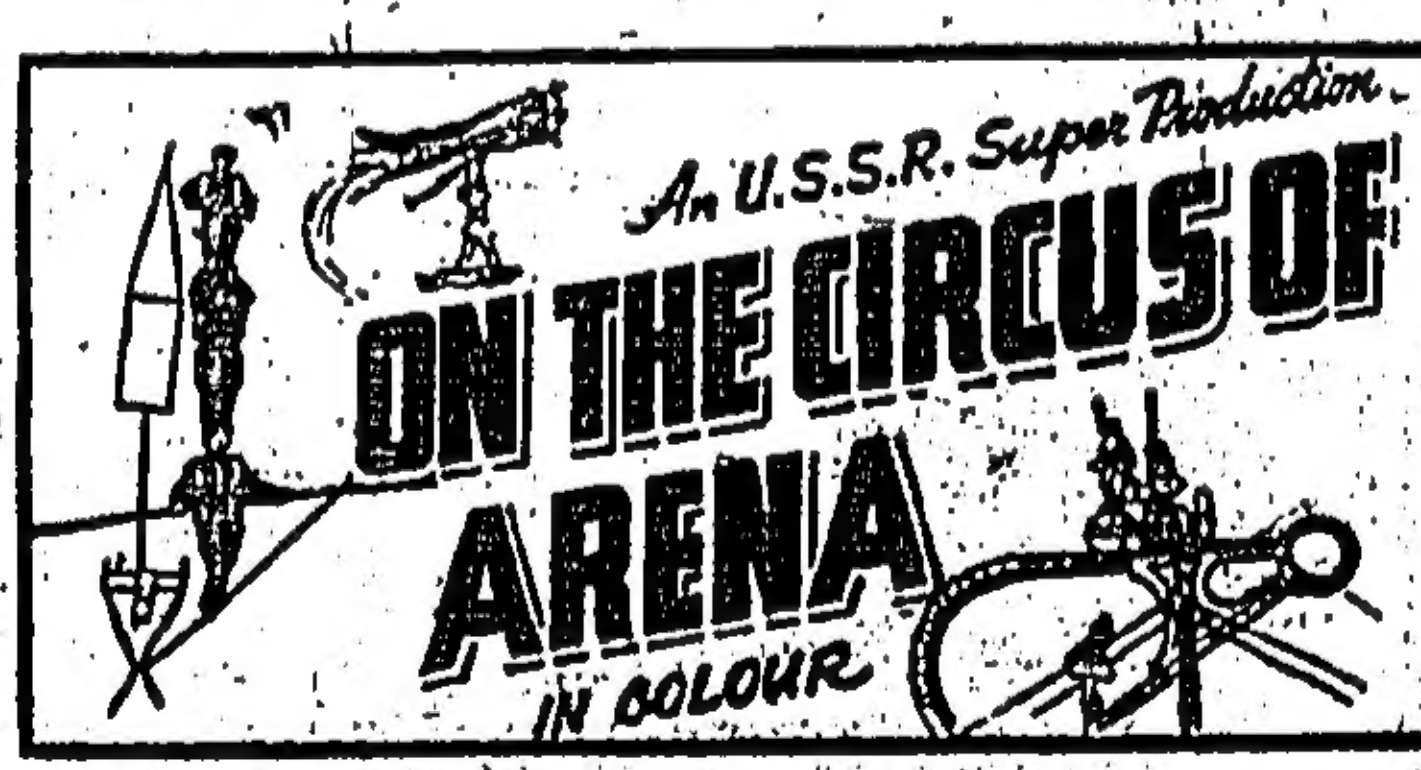
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THE SCARRED CITY

MILLION-POUND BUILDINGS ARE ON THE WAY
LONDON DID BETTER AFTER THE GREAT FIRE

On the skyline are the distant shapes of still-standing office buildings. All around in the foreground stretches a no-man's-land of flattened masonry and bull-dozed brick. And out of the flatness rise the spires and towers of the damaged Wren churches, like stone fingers in benediction over the ruin.

The area was the traditional site of textile offices and warehouses. They were old and closely packed. Many of their occupants have removed their businesses elsewhere. Notices can be seen like: "Fore Street Warehouse Company—Removed to Bond Street." There are, however, no signs of the new offices and warehouses that would be occupied if they returned. Designs for the first new warehouse have been ready for three years. Work on it will probably begin in May.

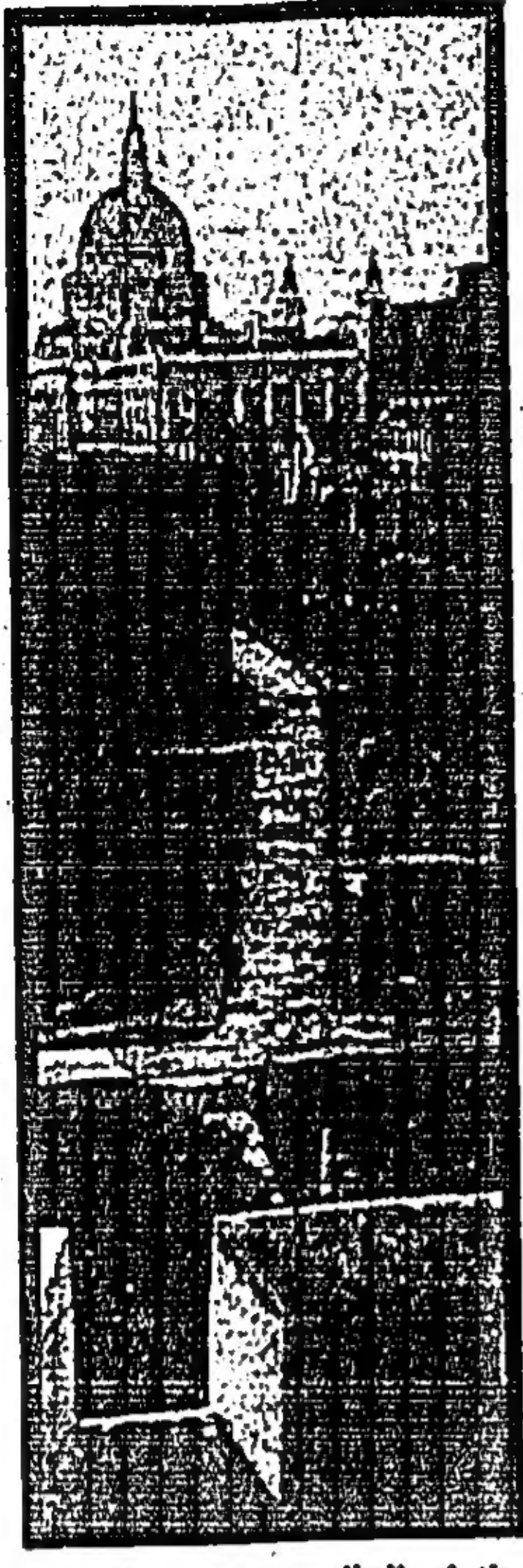
Merely Promise

On the corner of Gresham Street and Aldermanbury is a large notice, showing the picture of a new office-block for the site, and inviting inquiries. But it stands in a heap of bricks in the middle of a car park.

War Illusion

This area sets the scene for the other, smaller bomb-scarred parts of the City. The scene from Holborn across the remains of printing offices, almost to Ludgate Circus. The scene to the west of St. Paul's, around Paternoster Square. Here, the premises of the book trade disappeared in one night of fire. Near-by Amen Court proves prophetically named: the book publishers are unlikely to return. The only new building in sight is the temporary prefabricated headquarters of the British Electricity Authority.

Only in one bombed area is the scene greatly different.



In the "square mile" of the City, 104 acres were cleared by bombs and fire. Only a small proportion has been built up since the war.

This is in the extreme south-east corner near the Tower of London. Here the commodity markets suffered badly. Today the area is almost made whole again. It provides the one startling contrast to the rest of the bomb sites.

Two large office buildings are complete. King's Bream House and an addition to the vast Plantation House. Two more are in the later stages of construction.

To the sound of mechanical hoists and concrete mixers the

giant Millicrat House and the nine-storey Dunster House are rising in Mincing Lane. A few yards away near Lime Street, an 80ft. crane is at work in the foundations of the vast new Lloyd's building. And near here, the first City church to be rebuilt—St. Olave's—is having its old Gothic face applied in new stone.

The rest of the new buildings are mostly in isolated spots of bomb damage. There are nine major office blocks, ranging in size from Atlantic House on Holborn Viaduct. Among the others are St. Swithin's House, Walbrook; Bankers' Clearing House in King William Street; Bank of England extensions on the corner of Lombury; Bridget House, Bridwell Place; Trinity House Buildings and Lumley House in St. Mary Axe. There are also a few smaller office buildings.

Just A Gesture

In addition, new buildings have risen in the Temple. The new offices of the Morning Advertiser are going up in St. Andrew Street. At Ludgate Circus a pile-driver is at work on the foundations of a new sub-station for the London Electricity Board.

All this new building has cost £11 million since the war. Now Mr. David Eccles, Minister of Works, has promised licences for £10 million worth of new offices in Central London. Most of them will go to the City.

The amount of new licences looks impressive. But it is no more than a gesture—although a welcome one—towards meeting the City's need. It will less than double the relatively small amount of reconstruction already done. It has been estimated that complete rebuilding of the City would cost £400 million.

Compare this progress with what happened after the Great Fire in 1666. Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, 44 Companies' Halls, 13,200 homes, and St. Paul's itself, apart from 87 parish churches were destroyed. Yet within 10 years all but the places of worship were rebuilt, and under Wren's guidance the City had risen again.

John Waterman

ROGER FULFORD writes of the golden age at Marlborough House

When King Edward Gave A Party For The Jockey Club

"NOT a proper place for a great house," said the great Duke of Marlborough about the London house which has recently been uppermost in our minds.

Marlborough House was built for him by Wren, and the reason for his criticism was that it was not possible to give it a grand entrance.

This has always been the drawback to the house, and to this day the approach is murky and cavernous. Ruskin called it "an abyss." When the Duke of Marlborough died, his coffin was carried in procession from Marlborough House to Westminster Abbey, travelling to Hyde Park Corner and then along Piccadilly and Whitehall. But the exit from Marlborough House was inadequate for the procession, and it in fact emerged through the garden wall, which was pulled down for the purpose.

Neglected palace

For a century the house remained the London home of the Spencer-Churchills a family which was at that time fashionable, extravagant and undistinguished. At last tripped up by debts, they were glad to sell the house to the Crown, and it became a dower-house for the Royal Family.

The man who really created the modern character of Marlborough House was King Edward VII, whose home in London it was for 40 years. During that golden age, when Queen Mary was a child and young woman, Marlborough House was the social centre of London. Buckingham Palace was abandoned and neglected—a shrine of memories for the widowed Queen Victoria which it pained her to revisit.

Every year in their early married life King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a ball in Marlborough House with a marquee for supper in the garden visible to all passers-by along the Mall. In the rather limited space between the house and the Mall was held the Royal Garden Party each



It's always an Easter BRIDE we hear about, preparing for her wedding. Has everybody forgotten there is such a thing as an Easter BRIDEGROOM preparing for his?

London Express Service

SHE WATCHED THAT LION ROAR

By Milton Shulman

THE familiar lion with the familiar roar would announce the 1,512th production of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It was to be a film based on Stephen Crane's famous novel of the American Civil War, "The Red Badge of Courage."

In the spring of 1950 Miss Lillian Ross decided to follow the history of this particular film from beginning to end to discover what she

could about the American cinema industry. "Picture" (Gollancz, 16s) is the awesome result.

Now, Miss Ross took her self-imposed task most literally. Not only did she burrow diligently into such technical matters as the shooting script, censorship, and finance, but she trailed the film's leading personalities like a ubiquitous shadow.

Miss Ross's great talent as a writer is an uncanny ability to remember exactly what a person said, and even more formidable, exactly how it was said.

She has also cultivated the art of being inconspicuous. In her presence everyone feels alone. Like the fourth wall in a play she just listens.

33 NOSEBAGS

WITH their defences down, actors, producers, directors and executives acted out before her the most devastating charade yet written of the inanities, the contradictions and the frustrations of that place called Hollywood.

Even the picture's budget of 1,434,789 dollars (£512,427) takes on a bizarre look when it is broken down into such items as 80,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,500 box lunches, 33 nosebags, ten Confederate flags and six dummy horse carcasses.

Hollywood's parties, she tells us, are peopled by those who laugh at everything somebody said and those who laugh without waiting for anything to be said. They invariably end with the men playing poker and the women being packed off to see a movie.

THIS DEGAS

THE only evidence of culture in these martinis is the redhead reporting that "this Degas; it's getting out of the bathtub, for a change, not in," and Sam Goldwyn boasting about his new "Toujours Lautrec."

But the real drama behind the making of "The Red Badge of Courage" was the struggle between those who wishfully believed that the cinema was an art and those who knew that it was only a business.

The men who wanted to make it were sincerely trying to portray men's emotions in war by revealing the fragile line between cowardice and heroism. The finished product was hailed by the critics as a great picture.

The philosophy of those who opposed it was quite simple. "Anything that makes money,

we're for," they said. But this film, had no story, no romance, no stars and would be a box-office flop.

They were right.

THE CAST

THE cast of Miss Ross's epic might, somewhat arbitrarily be divided into heroes and villains. On the side of the angels were:

John Huston.—At the age of 43, when this film began, he was already known as one of Hollywood's greatest directors. He has since made "The African Queen" and "Moulin Rouge."

He hates stars and loves horses. Much of the appeal of "The Red Badge of Courage" was the fact that he would be able to direct it on horse-back. Early in the picture he gave up this technique. "Too hard on the horse," he said.

Although he was earning £1,400 a week while on this film, he claimed he was always broke. "All I want is one good winner of my own," he said, explaining where his money went. His suits cost £125 each, and he had 50 pairs of shoes costing £20 each.

At the depth of the film's unpopularity with the M-G-M executives, Huston lost interest in its fate. He made no protest about the mauling of "The Red Badge of Courage" in order to make it box-office worthy.

HE TRIED

DORE SCHARY.—An ex-tie salesman and scriptwriter, who had just been made vice-president in charge of M-G-M production, thought this film would fulfil the cinema's purpose as entertainment and education.

His conversation to subordinates ranged between the cosy ("Where you been, Doll?") and the pompous ("One of the most debilitating things is to have too large a frame of reference").

When it was obvious the picture would lose money, he tried to save it by cutting an extra narration on the sound track. "The voice of the narrator must be warm, intimate, and dignified," he said. "I may have to do it myself."

Gottfried Reinhardt.—The 39-year-old son of Max Reinhardt, the famous German producer, he was constantly being torn between his artistic integrity and his fear of failure.

Of him it could be said that beneath his facade of worry was worry. Cynical but conscientious he believed that "money was good for bribing yourself through the inconveniences of life."

He would not buy a house in Hollywood because he hated it

so. "You know, I really don't deserve a swimming pool," he said.

And now the villains.—Louis B. Mayer.—One of the industry's pioneers. He hated everything about "The Red Badge of Courage." His power at M-G-M, as vice-president of the studio, can be judged by the fact that whereas Reinhardt's office had a washbasin and no shower, Schary's office had a shower but no bathtub. Mayer's office had a shower and a bathtub.

Mayer lived in a world of past successes and present exclamation marks. He loathed the smart alecks who talked about culture.

Andy Hardy, praying on his knees, was the stuff of American films. The new men, he said, were against "good, wholesome American motherhood." They wanted to "throw the little old lady down the stairs. Kiek her! That is art, they say. Art!"

He had seen "Showboat" 13 times, and cried every time. And he wasn't ashamed.

TOLERANT

THE SHAREHOLDERS.—They met in New York at annual meetings, and as long as there were total profits they were tolerant about "The Red Badge of Courage," which they thought of as a flop d'estime.

But not too many. Mr. Nicholas Schenk, the shadowy czar of M-G-M, took its failure philosophically.

"How else was I going to teach Dore Schary?" he asked. "A young man has to learn by making mistakes. I don't think he'll want to make a picture like that again."

Mecha.—Was a French poodle belonging to Mrs Reinhardt, the producer's wife. His diet was largely lobsters and strawberries.

Mr Reinhardt's assistant, Albert Band, used to take Mecha for walks. When the picture was an obvious failure, he refused to take it walking.

"When they decide they don't want you," said Reinhardt, "all you have to do is watch the faces of your underlings."

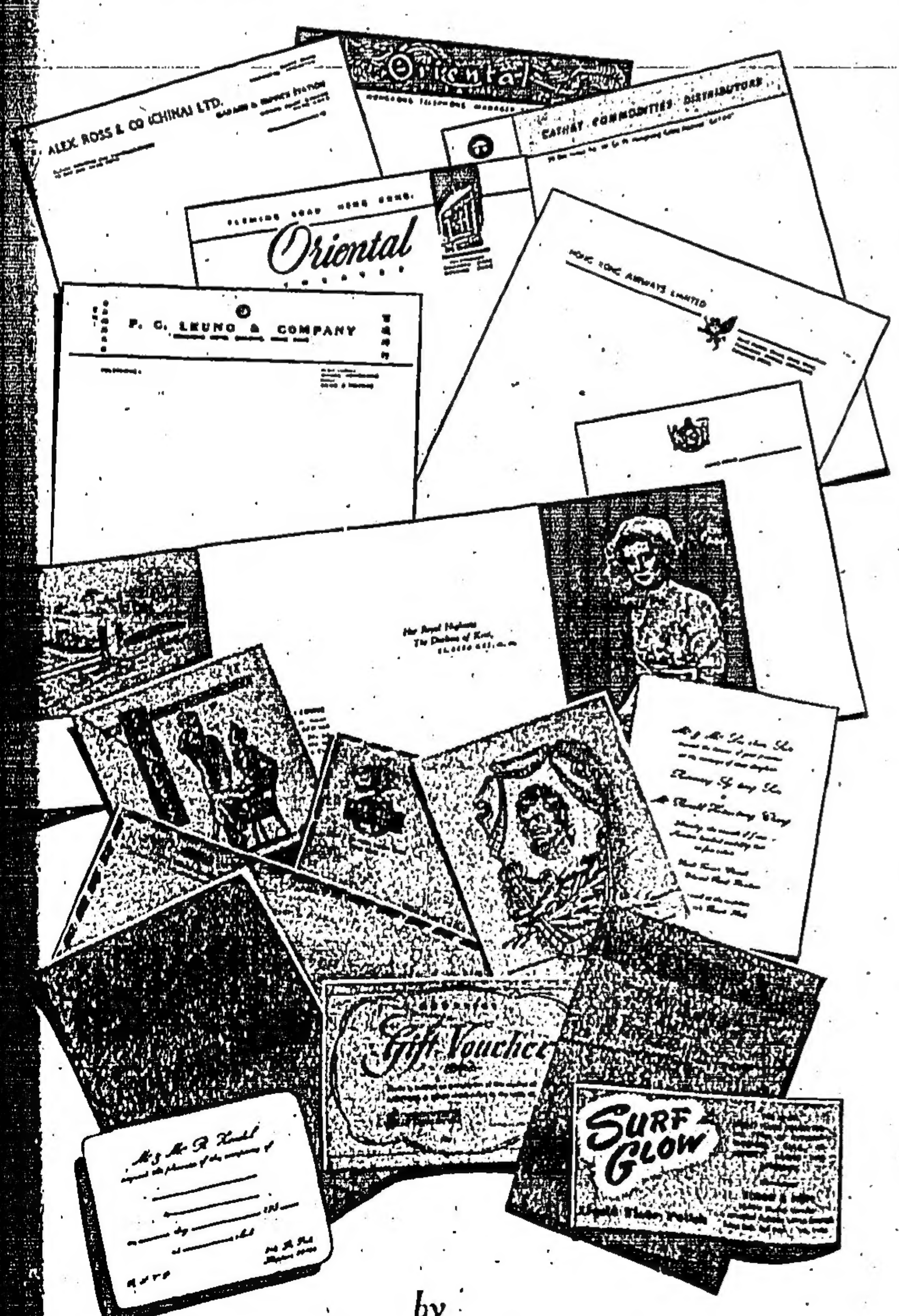
THE TEST

THE PUBLIC.—The greatest villain of them all. After columnists, critics, other directors and actors had swooned with enthusiasm at the film, they walked out on it, laughed in the wrong places, hooted their derision—and filled up preview cards that, for the most part, said it was as bad a film as they had ever seen.

Four times the picture was revised to meet their objections, and each time the result was the same. It was the monster that Hollywood had created turning on its Frankenstein.

This book is not only a footnote but an epitaph.

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OVERSEAS ENQUIRIES INVITED



BOXER WHO FELT NO PAIN BECOMES A WITCH DOCTOR

He Will Even Eat Fire

An African witch doctor's son who took up professional boxing because not even Sugar Ray Robinson could make him feel pain has quit the ring. His new profession is to be fire-eating.

The ex-boxer, 25-year-old Sammy Wilde, was Samuel Ogunlumo when he left his hut in Nigeria for a flat in Hanson Street, London, W.1.

Before he left home his father, Akonjambotilogunye, taught him the secrets of his jungle art. Together father and son danced on broken bottles and "made rain."

And Sammy found he no longer felt pain. Laughingly he stubbed out a cigarette on his tongue as he talked of his boxing.

"For a time things were all right. Then I was injured because I could not feel pain."

HIT VERY HARD

"I was sparring partner to Sugar Ray. His blows did not hurt me, but then I found I couldn't eat. He must have hit very hard."

"I had fights on the Continent. In one I was going well, not feeling the blows."

"The referee stopped the fight and said: 'Sammy, you take too much punishment. I found my hand was broken.'"

While he rested from the ring he practised his witch-doctoring in his flat.

"I find it better than boxing. You don't get hurt. A night

club has offered me £40. I think I shall go."

THROWN INTO BONFIRE

Already Sammy has given a demonstration to poets, painters, and musicians in a Thames barge arts club. He told them how he was once thrown into a bonfire by his friends. The fire burned down as they danced around it. Sammy said he was not hurt. In the barge Sammy plunged bundles of burning—allow tapers into his mouth. The flames went out. The magic man screwed up his face: "These

English candles taste bad," he complained.

A girl rubbed a flame along his arms. But Sammy took no notice.

He was asked to make it rain. Sammy howled. "I must ask my father for permission to do that here," he said. He will not be going back to Nigeria to get permission very often. For Sammy said: "My father lives in the jungle. To get there I have to go three days by train, six days by canoe, and 17 days on foot." — (London Express Service).



Sugar Ray's former sparring partner eats fire.—Express Photo.

CHINESE RETAIN THE GOVERNOR'S CUP FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR

By "SPIV"

The Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation retained the Governor's Cup for the fourth time in succession and for the sixth time since the re-introduction of the competition after the war by defeating the Hongkong Football Association XI by three goals to two in their second match yesterday. The first match was a 2-2 draw.

Played in a continuous drizzle, the match produced a fairly high standard of soccer with the Chinese XI again asserting their superiority in their more cohesive and more tactful forward line and a thrustful set of wing-halves.

At the end of the first half the Chinese led by two goals to nil and before 12 minutes went by in the second half they were three goals up.

Although they were a little lucky with two of these three goals, and the FA a little unfortunate in not having at least two slivers converted, the score was a fair indication of the play during that period.

Pressed into their own half and kept constantly on the defence, the FA were seldom able during this period to execute co-ordinated attacking moves, which in the main were too individualistic to spell much danger.

Both Gardner at centre-forward and Pereira at right wing in the first half and at inside-left in the second half, worked extremely hard to get the forwards going but lack of supporting passes from the halves isolated the greater number of their movements.

Pereira found himself greatly handicapped by the slippery turf and his limitation of ground on the right-wing, but was able to utilise his speed to great advantage at inside-left where he converted one good shot at goal by MacGregor and followed it up with a 30-yard goal.

LITTLE TO CHOOSE

In defence, however, there was little to choose between the two teams, except perhaps in the superiority of the smooth functioning attacking Chinese wing-halves, Tong Sheung and Tang Sum.

Pau King-yin in the Chinese goal brought out a couple of good saves from point blank range. Vis-a-vis Bourton carried more than his share despite the three goals conceded by him, one of which was actually a mistake by Lee Yuk-tak and another an exceptional long shot by Ho Ying-fun from the right wing, which just grazed the underside of the cross-bar.

The best display yesterday was in the full-back department where all the four full-backs came through with flying colours and time and again came into the picture with goal-saving tackles and clearances. But for the fine work of Armstrong and Barnicoat the score against the FA would have been much greater.

Both the centre-halves—Chang Kam-hoi for the Chinese and Castilho for the FA—failed to impress in this match, being only partially successful in their spilling tactics.

Chang's greater experience, however, gave him an edge over his opponent in positional play, and better direction in his clearances.

Tong Sheung and Tang Sum were the key-men of the Chinese offensive moves.

Adams, at right-half for the FA, worked tirelessly and played a brilliant defensive game but lacked the ability to follow up in the attack with feeding passes to his forwards.

THE GOALS

The FA kicked off, but the Federation were the first to take the initiative. McDonald did well to block a rasping first-time push by Yue Cheuk-yin off a cross centre, and in the 12th minute the Chinese took the lead. Yue Cheuk-yin snapped a forward push by Au Chi-yin, took the ball to the goal-line in the inside-left position and centred it slightly backwards towards the far end of the goalmouth.

Lee Yuk-tak came in to meet the ball with a left-footed volley, mistimed it and Bourton, caught in a forward position, could only touch the ball as it spun into the far end of the goalmouth.

The FA came very near, to evening up the score just a while later when Gardner sent Pereira through with a forward push, only to be beaten to the ball by Hui Yung-sung at the very edge of the goalmouth. A misdirection by Chang Kam-hoi saw MacGregor in possession of the ball, but his power-packed long shot was well taken by Pau King-yin.

In the 15th minute, the Chinese increased their lead after a fine combined move. From a throw-in on the left in the FA half, Yue Cheuk-yin pushed the ball inwards to Au Chi-yin, whose forward push sent Yue through to within range of the goal. Yue was tackled by Castilho, but the ball rebounded to Lee Yuk-tak whose cross grounders got past Bourton.

Although the Federation were at the top for the remainder of the first half, the FA had one golden chance of scoring during this period.

Gardner and McDonald worked the ball up into the FA goal area and a push across saw MacGregor in possession of the ball. With only the goalkeeper to beat, he miskicked and the ball rolled wide of the goalmouth.

The Federation XI again took the initiative on the resumption and further increased their lead to 3-0 when Ho Ying-fun's centre from almost the touchline dropped just under the crossbar with Bourton just managing to get only his fingers to the ball.

SPRITELY

Despite a 3-0 setback, the FA fought back spiritedly and, as the Chinese relaxed, gradually took the offensive. They were rewarded in the 33rd minute when MacGregor worked the ball up to the goal-line and pulled it back for a shot a goal.

Pau King-yin managed to stop it, but could not hold it and Pereira followed up, and crashed the ball into the net.

With three minutes left for play, Pereira gained possession of the ball from a throw-in, took it midfield and caught Pau King-yin unaware with a 30-yard wide-high shot to one end of the goalmouth.

Gardner made a last attempt to get through the defence but was checked by Chang Kam-hoi and the final whistle came as the Chinese were beginning another attack.

French Challenge Does Well At Longchamps

Paris, Apr. 13.

Several French three-year-olds entered for the English Classics this season did well at Longchamps Racecourse here today.

Mr. M. F. Dupre's Northern Light, who is entered for the Prix du Jockey Club, won the Prix du Jockey Club over one mile and two and a half furlongs in impressive style.

Afterwards M. Dupre said the colt would certainly contest the Epsom Race on June 6, but would next run in the Prix Hocquet here over the Derby distance.

Minne Lucienne Chateignoux's Billy, Dynastie, easily won the Prix de Las Grottes over a mile. Trainer Alec Head said Dynastie would run in the English 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket on May 1.

Posco, owned by M. Jean Lignen, won the Prix de Fontainebleau run over a mile. He may be sent to Newmarket for the 2,000 Guineas on April 21, according to trainer Etienne Pollet, who trained Thunderhead, which won the Newmarket Classic last year.—Reuter.

England Is Convinced That The Australian Test Team Can Be Beaten

Southampton, Apr. 13.

Australia's Test cricketers will get a great welcome when they step ashore here today to start their English tour.

The welcome will be sincere, but there is another reason for it. England is convinced that this Australian team, the first to come to England in a quarter of a century without Bradman, can be beaten.

For months critics have been busy informing the English public of the decline in Australia's cricket power.

Statistics have been brushed aside. These show that England has never won more than one Test in any other of the eight series played against Australia in England since 1905. They "couldn't care less" about the figures which show England has won only six of the 37 games played in those eight series.

Only a few northerners from Yorkshire and Lancashire have preached caution. Lancashire's former Test opener, Cyril Washbrook, said recently: "Too much optimism." He warned that Australia "may be weaker in batting than the 1948 team but 'was still a great side'."

Yorkshire's Bill Bowes said: "I'm hoping for the best, but preparing for the worst."

WILL AND KNOWLEDGE

On the other hand Geoffrey Evans, England's "Jack in the box" wicket-keeper, said: "Every English player will go into the field with the will and knowledge that he is going to help win the Ashes this year."

One English critic said: "There is nothing Australian cricket needs more than a hiding from the old country."

Larwood was England's star when he last won the Ashes in the 1932-33 bodyline series. This season 22-year-old Yorkshireman Freddie Trueman is their fast bowling hope.

Critics have been asking whether this will cause a "bumper" war. Hassett refused to discuss this issue when English critics boarded the Orca at Marseilles.

England's batting looks much stronger than when Freddie Brown's team won the fifth Test at Melbourne in 1951. New stars are Peter May, stylish Cambridge and Surrey batsman, and Tom Graveney, an attractive hard-hitting batsman from Gloucester.

What of Denis Compton? Dropped from the England team at his own request last season, he pursued a rigid diet and a strenuous training programme during the winter in an effort to make a successful comeback. His early season form will be eagerly watched. A complete in-form could make a great difference to England's run-getting potential.

MANY WORRIES Hutton, England's first professional captain for a Test series, seems certain to this point again. He will have many worries. Despite the hopes of success he realises he has several players who have built their reputations in minor Test matches.

Hassett, despite recent statements that he is confident of retaining the Ashes, may have many "what-ifs" on the tour. His bowling hopes, Lindwall, Miller and Johnston, have all suffered injuries on the voyage from Australia.

He has only two regular opening batsmen, neither of whom was consistent in the Australian season just completed. The brilliant Harvey could be a match winner if the openers gave the team a good start.

Hussell has several promising youngsters, but only one—17-year-old Jim Craig—performed consistently up to Test standard last season.

Critics have not attempted to forecast the result of the series. Despite England's optimism it seems certain to be the most grimly fought series since the war.

The Australians will spend a fortnight in London—before their first official match against Worcester begins on April 29. On April 20 they will play a one-day charity match against East Molesey.—Reuter.

AH! CHOO!

With the Australian Cricket team aboard the Orca, Apr. 12.

Two cases of measles have been discovered in the Ashes Orca, now on day from Southampton with the Australian Coronation Test Cricketers aboard.

Both cases have been isolated. Lindsay Hassett, the Captain, has a cold and the manager, George Davies and Vice-Captain Arthur Morris have sore throats.

Weather permitting, they will have their first net practice in London on Tuesday.—Reuter.

ADVENTURE NEEDED

London, Apr. 12. Bold imaginative cricketers with batsmen showing a little more spirit of adventure. Instead of adopting negative safety first tactics, could give England their first "Ashes" win over Australia since 1933 in this Coronation cricket year.

Indecisive batting has been one of England's biggest post-war problems. A great responsibility has rested on Len Hutton who alone has merited the description "dependable."

However, several good youngsters have come along and much is expected of Peter May, the stylish Cambridge and Surrey batsman who got a stack of runs last season.

Another who may prove a nuisance to the Australians is Tom Graveney, Gloucestershire's attractive hard hitting batsman.

But the key to England's batting strength may be held by Denis Compton.

He has pursued a rigid diet and strenuous training during the winter and asked Middlesex not to consider him for the county captaincy this season so as to leave him free to concentrate on "rehabilitating himself."

His early season form will be followed with the closest interest.

for England could do with him in his 1948 form at No. 4 in the batting.

A fit Compton could put a totally different aspect on England's run-getting powers.

Twenty years have passed since England last won the rubber against Australia. That was in Australia during the famous "bodyline" tour, but England's last triumph at home was in 1920.

Between this gap of a quarter of a century Don Bradman reigned supreme.

During that time the two countries, who instituted Test cricket in 1877, met 44 times, with Australia winning 21, England 14 and nine drawn.

HEAVILY LOADED

On this evidence the dice looks heavily loaded against England this summer, but there are good reasons for optimism.

Led by Len Hutton, her first professional captain, England will have the benefit of many post-war youngsters having ripened into maturity, whereas Australia's star appears to be waning.

Australia have been beaten in four of their last eleven tests. England broke the spell when Freddie Brown's side won at Melbourne two years ago.

West Indies won at Adelaide, and during the recent winter tour South Africa won twice at Melbourne and drew the rubber.

These setbacks must have caused some deep thinking among Australians and they are not likely to take the slightest chance with England.

They will be out to wage a relentless battle from the first ball to the last.

But they will find England tough opponents. Much will depend on the continued development of Fred Trueman, a genuine fast bowler.

He took 20 wickets in four Tests against India, a tremendous performance even allowing for the timid opposition.

Now only 22, Trueman has yet to reach his full powers. An improvement of control over length and direction, without a slackening in pace, is expected this season. He may well turn out to be another Larwood whose devastating bowling did much to give England her last "Ashes" win in 1933.—Reuter.

BEN HOGAN WINS U.S. MASTERS' TOURNAMENT

Augusta, Georgia, Apr. 12. Ben Hogan won the United States Masters' Golf Tournament here today, breaking the tournament record with a 72-hole aggregate of 274.

He had a final round of 68 over the rain-soaked course to win by five strokes.—Reuter.

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Saturday, 18th April, 1953.

(Held under the Rules of The Hong Kong Jockey Club).

The programme will consist of 10 races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race run at 2 p.m.

Through Tickets (10 Races—\$20.00) also tickets at \$2.00 each for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Hong Kong Derby" scheduled to be run on 2nd May, 1953, may be obtained at the Cash Sweep Office of the Club at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road.

Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 17th April, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON THE LAST RACE.

To avoid congestion at the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, sweep tickets may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5 D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong

or

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon

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The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules—

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "ALL CLEAR" is given. The "ALL CLEAR" signal will be indicated by a white light at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer, but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment WILL NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and the Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Alexandra House, on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office is situated at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road, and the Secretary's Office at Alexandra House, 5th Floor.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$3.00 including tax for all persons including Ladies and will be payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Public Enclosure during a Meeting will forfeit his or her right of admission to the Enclosure and will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC-TAC MEN, ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them, with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Boxes, in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order,
H. H. H. H.
Secretary.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"ANKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 15th Apr.	
"FARKIOT"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 21st Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 22nd Apr.	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd Apr.	
"FOYANG"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	10 a.m. 25th Apr.	
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 26th Apr.	
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 29th Apr.	
* Sails from Onatodas Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th Apr.	
"HANYANG"	Kobe	21st Apr.	
"FOYANG"	Singapore	23rd Apr.	
"FENGNING"	Kobe	24th Apr.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya & Yokohama	22nd Apr.	
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th May	
"TAIPEI"	Japan	20th May	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	18th Apr.	
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama	24th May	
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila	25th May	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"AUTOLYOUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.	
"LAOMEDON"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Apr.	
"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Apr.	
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th May	
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th May	
"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th May	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
G. "PERSEUS" Liverpool	14th Apr.
S. "ASTYANAX" Sailed	22nd Apr.
G. "AENEAS" do	1st May
S. "ASCANIUS" do	8th May
G. "PYRRHUS" do	13th Apr.
S. "TELEMACIUS" 18th Apr.	23rd May
G. "CALCHAS" 24th Apr.	28th May
S. "AUTOMEDON" 3rd May	7th June

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA ALICA"	14th Apr.
"BATAAN"	19th Apr.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

"DONA AURORA"	21st Apr.
"DONA ALICIA"	5th May

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Hongkong/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue, Fri	7.15 a.m. Wed, Sat
HK/Hongkong/Hongkong	(Comet) at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Hongkong	3.30 p.m. Wed, Fri
HK/Hongkong/Hongkong	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Tue, Thu	0.45 p.m. Wed, Fri
HK/Hongkong/Hongkong	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Wed, Sat	0.45 p.m. Thu, Sun
HK/Hongkong/Hongkong	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue, Fri	7.15 a.m. Wed, Sat

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1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel: 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West: 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENMACDHUI"	Japan
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Singapore
"BENWYVIS"	U.K.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. on or abt. 30th Apr.
"BENAVON"	Japan
"BENVENUE"	U.K. via Singapore
"BENRECH"	U.K. via Singapore
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENARTY"	Genoa, Liverpool, Glasgow and Rotterdam. 16th Apr.
"BENMACDHUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Antwerp and Hamburg. 19th Apr.
"BENVORLICH"	Singapore, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 3rd May
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Antwerp and Hull. 8th May
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 18th May
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Dublin and Antwerp. 24th May
"BENRECH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 23rd May
"BENALBANACH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 8th June

† Calls Manila, Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan.

All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

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HONGKONG

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PLEASE SEND any article you can

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mage Sale to be held on behalf of

the Hongkong Society for the

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vestment Building, Gloucester

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Post."

Conference On West Indies Federation

London, Apr. 12.

Political leaders of the

British West Indies meet

here tomorrow to try to

form a political and

economic federation, which

could eventually become

a self-governing Dominion

in the British Common-

wealth.

All the British West

Indian Islands have

different Constitutions,

customs barriers and

racial and social patterns.

Tomorrow they will try

with members of the

United Kingdom Govern-

ment to reach agreement

on the main features of a

Federal scheme, taking as

a basis for discussion the

report of the standing

closer association com-

mittee of 1948-9. -Reuter.

Stalin Called "Faithless"

Warm Springs, Ga., Apr. 12.

Mr. William Hassett, sec-

retary to the late President

Roosevelt, said today that

Stalin was a faithless war-

time ally who violated the Yalta

and Potsdam agreements.

In a speech prepared for

delivery outside the house here

where Mr. Roosevelt died eight

years ago, Mr. Hassett said

Stalin "betrayed every trust

imposed in him and failed to

keep a single undertaking

entered into with two Presi-

dents of the United States in

conferences at Yalta and Pots-

dam." "The violation of these

agreements by Stalin and his

barbarians had brought the

world to its present misery,"

Mr. Hassett said. -Reuter.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

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MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

before date of publication.

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and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

Growing Reliance On Air For Troop Movements

London, Apr. 12.

If you want to get somewhere in a hurry these days, you fly. That is the way the War Office looks at it too. Proof lies in the latest analysis of British troop movements to and from bases overseas.

This shows that about 85 per cent of all trooping to the Middle East is now done by air. And the percentage for Far Eastern movements is growing rapidly.

Last year, the overall figure was 50 per cent; the year before, less than one quarter.

The change-over to air transport will not end there. For now more efficient types of troop-carrying aircraft are becoming available, particularly jets and turboprops.

The air trooping network is furthermore, being extended to as many routes as possible, for two main reasons.

Firstly, it increases mobility and reduces the number of servicemen unproductively while away time at sea.

Secondly, it is already cheaper on many routes and will eventually become cheaper on nearly all of them.

12 COULD DO IT

For the future, Government and Air Ministry planners believe that the new Vickers 1,000 jet transport, now coming off the drawing boards, will revolutionise troop transport. It can carry 120 men and their equipment over long ranges at something like 600 miles an hour.

They also calculate that 12 Bristol Britannia turboprops, with operating reserves, could do all the necessary peacetime troop-carrying between Britain and the Middle and Far East.

The same number could also handle all traffic between the Middle East and Far East.

R.A.F. Transport Command, B.O.A.C., British European Airways and the British independent charter companies share the work.

Transport Command's future work will centre round two new types of aircraft due for production. One, a Vickers jet, will be used for fast, long-range strategic operations, carrying men

and supplies quickly and economically to trouble spots.

The other, a Beverley freighter, will be employed for tactical work, where it is necessary to drop men and supplies from the air or land them on rough, unprepared strips near the battle zone. The freighter can carry 20 tons of men and equipment over a range of 1,100 miles. -London Express Service.

Cleaning House In Washington

Washington, Apr. 12.

The State Department has reported that "homosexual proclivities" had led to the dismissal of 425 Department employees since 1947.

The figures were given to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee—which made them public today—by Mr. John Ford, Director of the Department's Office of Security.

Mr. Ford said that in October 1952 about 28 people were released following an investigation of the Voice of America offices in New York.

He said the releases were "chiefly for reasons of morals" and many cases still were pending.

Mr. Robert McLeod, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, told the Committee: "The campaign toward eliminating all types of sex perverts from the rolls of the Department will be pressed with increased vigour." -Reuter.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	1st April	4th June
"CANTON"	30th April	1st June
"CARTHAGE"	30th May	30th June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	6th May	8th June
"CANTON"	3rd June	6th July
"CARTHAGE"	3rd July	4th August

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SOMALI"	22nd April	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SINGAPORE"	4th May	Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

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"SANTHA"	due 10th Apr.	from Japan
"SANGOLA"	sails 21st Apr.	from Straits, Hongkong & Calcutta
"SANGOLA"	due 3rd May	from Calcutta, Hongkong & Straits
"SANGOLA"	sails 4th May	from Japan
"SANGOLA"	due 6th May	from Japan
"SANGOLA"	sails 7th May	from Singapore, Hongkong & Calcutta

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OKILA"	due 21st Apr.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta & Singapore
"UMARIA"	sails 22nd Apr.	for Japan
"UMARIA"	due 24th Apr.	from Japan
"UMARIA"	sails 25th Apr.	from Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kishinoue, Kure, Osaka, Yokohama, and other P. & O. Ports via Bombay

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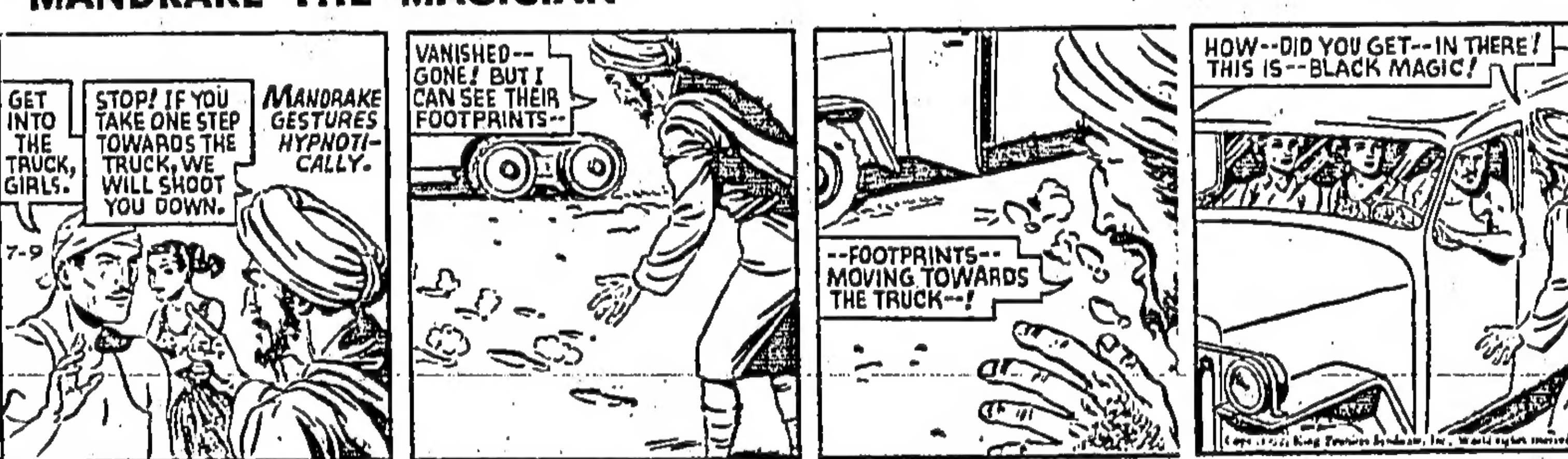
"EASTERN"	due 14th Apr.	for Japan
"NANKIN"	sails 15th Apr.	for Japan
"NANKIN"	sails 21st Apr.	for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Well, It Doesn't Squeek

REARMAMENT & ECONOMY

Patent Absurdity Of "Dependence" Argument

Economic Aid For Pakistan Suggested

London, Apr. 12. A suggestion that the British Commonwealth and America should devise a joint policy to bring Pakistan firmly to the side of the West by helping to put the country on a sound economic basis is made in "New Commonwealth's" current issue.

The periodical recalls the dependency felt in Britain due to the trade recession last autumn, when businessmen were asking if it was worthwhile to risk capital in Pakistan under existing conditions.

"There could surely be no fear of the collapse of a country that could plan and carry out such an astonishing scheme as the Thal project, for instance," it points out.

It goes on to cite the Kot and Taungta irrigation schemes as further examples and declares: "Prospects such as these should stimulate British interests in the economy of Pakistan."

Meanwhile, Pakistan looked hopefully to British co-operation in working out her plans.

INDIA FAVOURED?

"But many Pakistanis are inclined to think that both Britain and America, since Partition, have been more inclined to favour India than Pakistan."

"It is time that an effort was made to create a better feeling between the Anglo-American bloc and Pakistan," comments the periodical.

It recalls that until recently, British and American statesmen undervalued the importance of Pakistan in the defence of the Middle East. But lately the American Press had emphasised the necessity of the West being on good terms with Pakistan.

The article concludes by recalling a comment in a recent New York Times editorial on Mr. John Foster Dulles' Asian tour.

"If Dulles can bring about closer ties with the great Asian State, he will have made an additional contribution to the cause of peace," that paper had declared.

Therein lies the challenge, comments "New Commonwealth." America and the Commonwealth should take it up and give Pakistan the economic help she needs.

London Express Service.

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$581,390. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
HIC Bank ... 140
East Asia ... 147

INSURANCES
Canton ... 230
Union ... 703
Underwriters ... 540
HIC Fire ... 154

SHIPPING
Asia Nav ... 133

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf ... 72
N. P. Wharf ... 102
Dock ... 1830
Provident ... 1110 1130
Shal Dock ... 150
Wheelock ... 75 750

LAND, ETC.
HIC Land ... 730 740
HIC Land (O) ... 57 700 8 531
Shal Land ... 140 1521

UTILITIES
Star Ferry ... 2170 22
C. Light (O) ... 10 1020 22100 10 10
C. Light (H) ... 645 655
Electric ... 2220 2320 2400 23
Telephone ... 1700

INDUSTRIALS
Cement ... 500 14 80

STORES, ETC.
Dairy ... 2080 2120 2500 20 80
700 21 50

COTTONS
Raw ... 243 200 243

MISCELLANEOUS
Yamitao ... 610

Exchange Rates
Business was done in the local money market at the following rates:
U.S. dollar (per 100) ... 92.00
Sterling (per 100) ... 105.25
Indonesian gulden (per 100) ... 16.33
Siam ticals (per 100) ... 34.80
Singapore dollars (per 100) ... 12.25

But Painful Readjustment A Definite Possibility

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Apr. 12.

The recent fall in commodity prices and the parallel movement on the world's stock exchanges cannot be explained in simple terms of war and peace.

To attribute these developments to "fears" of peace would not only be to malign businessmen all over the free world. It would also lead to the conclusion that the West has become permanently dependent upon a high level of armament production to keep its factories working. And that is patently absurd.

The danger foreseen in the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet and Chinese leaders is not that the West may go bankrupt overnight if rearmament ceases but that the period of readjustment from semi-war to the normal pattern of production might be exceedingly painful for certain countries outside America.

This is no reason to prolong the rearmament programmes a day more than necessary but it does argue for caution. And it is caution rather than fear that has motivated the recent movement of commodity and stock prices.

There can be no denying the fact that rearmament has maintained Western employment at a very high level. It has also created an abnormal demand for many raw materials.

There have given the impression of prosperity without the reality.

To test the truth of that statement it is only necessary to consider what rearmament has involved for Britain.

A high level of defence production was superimposed on an economy already overburdened with other pressing demands. Government expenditure increased at a time when the need was for it to fall.

However, already to a high, even further, exports had to be maintained despite the extra demands placed upon the engineering industries and this could only be done at the expense of much-needed investment in home.

IF IT CEASED

In short, what the rearmament programme meant for Britain was the postponement of the return to "normality."

It follows, therefore, that if rearmament ceased the task of readjustment to peacetime conditions that was partially abandoned in 1950 could be resumed without delay.

Government expenditure on arms would fall; taxes could be reduced and incentives to work and save would be restored.

The engineering industries, freed from the pressure of defence commitments, could then concentrate on satisfying home and overseas demand for their products.

The reduction of costs and the extra investment in up-to-date equipment that made possible would place Britain in a strong position to recapture the export markets she has lost to countries fortunate enough not to be burdened with an arms programme.

U.S. INFLUENCE

But if all this is true, why have industrial share prices fallen since Malenkov and Mao first began their unexpected wooing of the West?

The answer lies in the all-pervading influence of American production over the whole Western world.

The downward movement of stock prices began in Wall Street and spread to other stock exchanges. The sentiment behind it was, of course, fear of a recession in America if defence production was stopped or drastically slowed down as a result of the Communist peace moves.

But, on reflection, this interpretation of events was seen to be mistaken—or at least too hasty. For, whatever reason the Communists have for wishing to come to terms with the West, it is abundantly clear that nothing has yet been said or done to induce the West to relax its defence efforts.

When this was realised, industrial share prices staged a rally and have since remained firm.

RIGHT ASSUMPTION

But, if their understanding of political developments was at fault, businessmen are undoubtedly right in assuming that a return of normal relations between the Communist and capitalist worlds would confront the West with many economic problems.

Fear of a recession in America when defence expenditure begins to decline sometime next year had been expressed long before the world saw new hope of peace.

Prompt action by the United States Government could prevent a recession from developing into a slump. But nothing any government could do would prevent a decline of American demand from spreading its effects throughout the free world.

A discussion of the possibility of a recession in America does not necessarily imply the belief that such an event is probable. But the fact remains that what has happened before in "normal" years could happen again when abnormal conditions are removed.

There is no need to resort to hypotheses to determine the likely effect of an American recession on the sterling area. Recent experience is enough to show that it would be severe.

1940 DISASTER

In 1940 a mere pause in the growth of the American gross national product caused U.S. imports from the overseas sterling area to decline by 15 per cent and those from Britain itself by over 20 per cent.

The result was disastrous for the sterling area and led to a mass devaluation of currencies. Again it should be stressed that the decline of American spending for rearmament purposes need not necessarily be followed by a serious fall in production.

Other forms of spending might be—and probably would be—encouraged to take up the slack.

On the other hand a fall in rearmament outlay might coincide with a reduction of consumer and business expenditure in America. This was considered possible even when it appeared certain that the American rearmament programme would proceed according to plan.

But the possibility must now be reconsidered, in the light of recent events.

THE DANGER

On this new assessment the danger foreseen by Western businessmen and reflected in the recent fall in commodity and industrial share prices is that an American recession is far more likely if rearmament, instead of falling off gently, comes to an abrupt halt.

What would follow would depend upon the policies adopted by the American Government.

While these policies would undoubtedly seek to minimise the damaging effects of an American recession on other countries, some consideration would also have to be given to public opinion in America.

And as "The Economist" pointed out recently, a fall of about four per cent in the volume of American output would be regarded by many U.S. businessmen as a healthy readjustment, not a genuine recession.

A decline of this extent in American industrial activity—followed by a corresponding fall in U.S. demand for imported raw materials and consumer goods—would have disastrous consequences for the sterling area.

RISK NOT GREAT

The last time it happened was in 1938 and then U.S. imports from the overseas sterling area fell by 50 per cent and those from Britain by over 40 per cent.

There is no need to enlarge upon the effect this would have on the sterling area's balance of payments. In any case the risk of a major setback as described above is not very great.

From a businessman's point of view, however, it is sufficient that it exists.

To sum up it is not a sharp curtailment of rearmament programmes as such that fills Western businessmen with foreboding so much as the difficulties that would have to be faced while American demand was readjusting itself to the new patterns of production and spending that would emerge.

And, if the events of the past fortnight do, in fact, lead to a detente, those difficulties may appear, sooner than expected and in more urgent form.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Apr. 12. In general, the main pre-occupation of the Stock Exchange is should be recalled that this has been a fairly strong bull market since June of last year—was whether an armistice in Korea would or would not cause a temporary

Schedule In Trade Pact Not Fulfilled

Colombo, Apr. 12. Pakistan supplied Ceylon only 10,000 tons of rice of the 150,000 tons listed under the Ceylon-Pakistan trade agreement, which ran for 18 months from July 1951.

Wheat flour and pulses were not supplied although sizable quantities were listed as available in the schedules to the trade pact between the two countries. Ceylon's exports to Pakistan were also below the levels stipulated in the agreement, except in the case of copra, coconut oil, cardamoms and coal products.

Pakistan's failure to supply all the food items stipulated in the schedule has put the deteriorating food position in that country in part due to the failure of the monsoon in West Pakistan.—United Press.

Demand For European Steel

New York, Apr. 12.

Despite record output of American steel, demand is growing for more European steel, principally cold-rolled sheets, industry sources report.

They describe the new demand for the foreign metal as a "boomlet" and attribute it mostly to increased car production following removal of government quotas. Every major auto maker has scheduled higher output since the first of the year, with the present prospect the industry may build more than 6,000,000 units this year.

The rush for more steel has pushed the price of the imported material up about \$10 a ton. Cold-rolled sheets from Belgium mills are quoted in New York for the equivalent of nine cents a pound for the most common variety—20 gauge. This compares with the American price of about \$7.00 a pound.

Two large importers—one of Belgian steel, the other representing French mills—are sold up until July, and buying inquiries are said to be coming in even for this forward delivery.

Demand for other types of European steel, although somewhat better than last year, is reported only moderate.—Associated Press.

Textile Industry In Grip Of Battle Of Styles

New York, Apr. 12.

The battle of the blends and the straights has the textile industry in its grasp. Blends are the immediate worry—with the problem of how the consumer might react if peace comes in Korea left over for the future.

When the battle is resolved, textile spokesmen think the industry may have within reach a cure for some of the ills besetting the industry in recent months—and perhaps better fabrics for consumers.

The real problem: Not which natural or synthetic fibre is best, but which one or which combination of two or more is best for a specific use by a customer.

How the public reacts to the new blends to be offered next autumn could start a new revolution in the textile industry—some have even compared the prospect of readjustments within the industry to the revolution that came with the use of the power loom.

Right now, however, the industry is split wide with claims and counter claims. And the consumer is nearly lost in confusion. One textile mill executive suggests a "consumer textile clinic" to test the advantages and drawbacks of the various fibres and their blends.

New fibres and blends come out right and long. But many of the synthetics are still held to comparatively small volume of use—some because adequate facilities for making them are still being built, and others because they still cost more than the natural fibres available.

SPLIT ON THE TREND

The industry is split on the trend. C. M. Bishop, President of Pendleton Woollen Mills, says they'll stick to all virgin wool and have no blends.

But Francis W. White, President of American Woollen, predicts that by 1950 all men's summer suits will be of synthetic and woolen blends will be woolen and worsted blended with man-made fibres.

Textile men are working hard to overcome the disadvantages that some synthetics have. Laundry and dry cleaning problems are being studied. The

Australian Production Of Gold

Canberra, Apr. 12.

During 1952, the mine production of gold was 970,380 fine ounces, representing an increase of 83,837 ounces (9.4 per cent) on the production in 1951, but a decrease of 660,300 fine ounces (40.5 per cent) on 1953 production. Government figures showed today.

The total refinery production of new gold of Australian origin during 1952 amounted to 1,000,045 fine ounces (valued at £216,400,434). Whilst this represents an increase of 149,809 fine ounces (17.0 per cent) on production in 1951, it is still 630,986 fine ounces (38.9 per cent) less than production in 1949.

The mine output of gold in Australia in 1952, at its highest level since 1916.

Following the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, losses of man-power through enlistment in the Armed Services and transfers to more essential work associated with the war effort resulted in a sharp fall in gold production to 630,867 fine ounces in 1944 and 637,213 fine ounces in 1945.

Following the release of man-power after the war, there was an upward trend in mine production of gold until 1947 when output was 937,094 fine ounces.

Output fell again in 1948 to 885,507 fine ounces and remained below 900,000 fine ounces in each of the years 1949 and 1951, notwithstanding the increase in the price of gold from £210.153 to £215.9-10 which became operative from Sept. 10, 1949.

In 1952 mine gold output increased to 970,380 fine ounces, this being the highest figure recorded since 1942. Since December, 1951, the bulk of Australian newly-won gold has been sold on overseas premium markets.

Refinery production of newly-won gold of Australian origin has shown broadly similar movements to mine production. There was some carryover of gold mined in 1941 for refining in 1952.—United Press.

Big Steel Output

Calcutta, Apr. 12.

The Nation's steel mills produced over 10,00,000 tons of steel in March, the greatest single month's output in history, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today.—United Press.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



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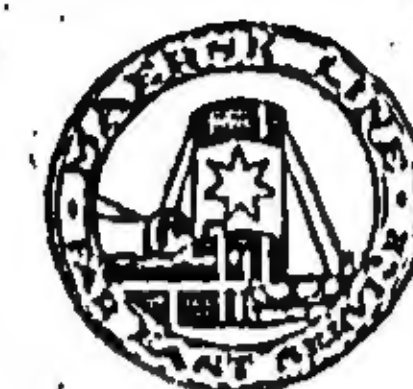
Outwards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" leaves Marseilles 15 Apr. For Hongkong, Manila, Yokohama. "LA MARSEILLAISE" 17 Apr. 10-12 May. Homewards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" 19 Apr. 20 May. "LA MARSEILLAISE" 21-23 May. 15 June. via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.

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